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The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME XII.

WILMINGTON POST

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

All communications on business must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$1.00 per year; six months 75 cents.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

HENRY BACON AND A. H. VAN-BOKKELEN, ESQ.

These gentlemen had an official excursion down to the bar improvements yesterday. That is their privilege, but it is also ours to make a few remarks about their way of conducting matters. It had the look of an attempt to whitewash somebody, from the fact that not a Republican was in the crowd. The leading Democratic paper was invited to send a man, but the Republican paper was entirely neglected, and purely, beyond doubt.

Now, if these two gentlemen want certain things kept secret; if they want nothing but compliments from the press, they are right in not inviting or allowing the POST to have a representative aboard, for the POST will at all times give an honest criticism of public works and public men. And when Messrs. Bacon & VanBokkele get up their little political excursion, they may have a pleasant time, but a Republican Congress has to act upon the next appropriation, and it will be very late when another hundred thousand is given to be expended under such management for the entertainment of political excursions, &c.

SMITHVILLE, N. C., Oct. 10, 1881.

EDITOR POST—DEAR SIR—I notice in the columns of the Post, a fortnight ago, "A Dead-head Advertisement," signed J. T. Harper. What does the Noble Duke (Harper) mean by inserting such a foolish and eccentric advertisement in a newspaper? Does he wish to bring himself into greater notoriety than what he is already? Or does he wish to inform the public generally that he is a bigger ass than what he has been taken for? Mr. Harper also warns Mr. W. P. (in the same advertisement) that if he (Mr. W. P.) don't keep his tongue between his teeth, why, the Harper will be under the painful necessity of giving Mr. W. P. away.

Mr. Editor, I would like to say a few words to Mr. W. P., if you please. I wish to tell him that if he has a situation that pays him a little more than enough to feed and clothe himself, my advice to him is this: He had better petition his boss, immediately, for a reduction to his salary, and be sure to have it reduced to its lowest level, as Friday is out of employment, and says he is "going to resort to his old tricks, by taking some other person's job for less money." If Mr. W. P. gets a salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, Friday says that he is willing to take the situation for forty or fifty dollars per month—an old trick of his. That is the whole thing in a nutshell! that Friday means by "I'll give it away."

A few more words, Mr. Editor, and then I will finish: I noticed another brilliant remark uttered by this noble knight of the Clan Burke, J. T. H., which caused me to smile, but I could not help it. It was this: "We can't all be Ophelias!" I wonder if it ever occurred to Mr. Harper that he himself is wearing the title of Captain (a title he certainly most dearly) under false pretenses. If it has not, it is high time for him to begin to think of it. Does Mr. Harper suppose that if he were subjected to a rigid examination that he could answer all proper questions? I will answer for him—I may be wrong. Harper is a very smart man, able and talented, but in spite of his best efforts, he can't help from keeping it all a secret.

I am, with respect,
JOHN THOMAS SNOOKS,

A Word from Cumberland.
CUMBERLAND CO., N. C.,
October 10th, 1881.

MR. EDITOR: I have for a long time thought of writing you a short piece from this section of the country. We are engaged in gathering our crops, and it is very difficult to obtain labor to pick our cotton—many of our farmers are over their rations the first week, and a great deal of forage will be wanted. But amidst all these troubles, we have a little time to think over the politics of the day.

Cumberland county, in August last,

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, OCT. 23, 1881.

Single Copies 5 Cents

NUMBER 43

CANINE FAVORITES.

I was in a hotel recently where almost every other woman had her pup, terrier or skye. In more than one instance have I known a nurse to be especially engaged to do nothing but look after the dog, and a certain young New York physician will probably owe his rise in life to the devoted care of an elderly lady's cub, who had dog colic, or some such disorder. Positively I know a most intelligent and estimable lady who not only has a nurse to take care of her pup, but who, with her own white hands, on which glitter jewels worth many thousands of dollars, regularly washed her pet, combs his hair, and—will you believe it?—cleans his teeth with an ivory-handled tooth brush every morning of his life. And she is the mother of lovely children, on whom she probably does not lavish one-half so much care.—New York Letter.

CITY ITEMS.

Mr. W. E. N. SELLERS is the AUTHORIZED AGENT FOR THE POST.

All subscribers to the Post, not receiving the same regularly, will please report the same to Mr. W. E. N. Sellers or at this office.

Rev. W. H. Banks of Wilmington, died on the 11th instant.

Senator Ransom will accept our thanks for public documents.

Mr. Samuel Potter died on Monday morning last near this city.

Ex Sheriff Johnson of Cumberland county, died on the 9th of October.

The painters have completed the finishing touch to their operations at the City Hall.

The wife of Col. Wm. Johnson of Charlotte, died in that city on the 12th of October.

Mr. R. A. Fenton of New York, nephew of Senator Fenton, was in the city the past week.

Subscription prior to the Wilmington Post will be two dollars per annum in the future.

Third street, near the City Hall, is much improved by red rock marl from the west coast of Africa.

Mr. Sam'l. G. Hall, one of the noble band that went to Yorktown, returned yesterday morning to the city.

Mr. Stacey VanAmringe, Clerk of the Superior Court, will please accept our thanks for many courtesies.

The South Carolina and Georgia troops passed through here yesterday on their return from Yorktown.

Col. Geo. L. Mabson will deliver the address to the Good Samaritans, at their annual parade, to-morrow.

Col. E. R. Brink returned yesterday from Yorktown. He gives a glowing description of the ceremonies, grand display, &c.

Ex-Gov. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, and the present Chairman of the National Committee, passed through the city going south last night.

Dr. Fairfax Irwin, Surgeon in charge U. S. Marine Hospital, has contracted to have a substantial fence placed around the hospital in this city.

We understand that our friend, Dr. R. M. Norment, so long a resident of Roberson county, has removed to Charlotte. We wish him well wherever he goes.

Sheriff Manning has turned over to E. Hewlett, County Treasurer, \$2,464, to account of general fund for taxes for 1881, and \$763 on account of special fund.

Rock Spring and the sewer leading to the river near the foot of Chestnut street is being thoroughly overhauled and all necessary repairs will soon be completed.

The Wilmington Light Infantry left on Monday last for Yorktown. They carried 11 men rank and file. Lieut. Oldham was made Adjutant of the regiment by Col. Worth.

The Methodist Conference will meet this year at Durham, on the 23rd day of November, Bishop Wrightman presiding. The usual reduced rates will be obtained on the railroads.

Our worthy Postmaster has gone to Yorktown, and now we are just on the brink of having no mail, and some other man we trust will spring (or) to our rescue, but we have a Penny left.

Capt. E. J. Peanyacher, accompa-

nied by Major Mahrik, of Liverpool, visited the Big Indian at his ranch today, in Fender, and we promise these military men a good time, as our friend Fender never does things by halves.

gave a rousing majority against the infamous prohibition bill, and they will at the next election show their hand in favor of the people ruling, and against the one man power. They are determined to vote for no man who is not in favor of restoring to the people the right to vote for county commissioners, magistrates and school commissioners. We will not vote for any man who in the past, by word or deed, tried to abridge the rights and privileges of any class of our citizens. The Democratic party is not in favor of the majority ruling, as has been evinced in a great many cases. The very leaders, Mr. Editor, that reciprocated us into a great civil war, are in a great measure ruling the south to-day. And I think the time has come when the people will arise in their might and demand justice. And with a free ballot, a fair count, old Cumberland will give a large Republican majority in the next election. Let us all pull together and we will be sure of the next Governor and Legislature.

B.—A.—
A True Home.

The most perfect home I ever saw was a little home in the sweet incense of whose altar fires went no costly things. A thousand dollars a year served as a living for father, mother and three children. But the mother was the creator of the home. Her relations with her children were the most beautiful I have ever seen. Even the dull and common p'ace man was lifted up and enabled to work for souls by the atmosphere which this woman created. Every inmate of her house involuntarily looked into her face for the key-note of the day, and it always rang clear. From the rosebud or clover leaf, which in spite of her hard housework she always found time to put beside our plates at breakfast down to the story which she had on hand to be read; there was no interruption of her influence. She has been, and always will be, my ideal of a wife, mother and home maker. If to her quick brain, loving heart and exquisite face had been added the appliances of wealth and the enlargement of wide culture, her world would have been the ideal home. As it was, it was the best I have ever seen.

A NEW PROPHET.—The steam tug Belle Sparke, a double-propeller, bound for Cedar Key, Florida, recently put into this port for coal. She hails from Buffalo, N. Y., of light draft of water, 3 feet; 63 feet in length; 17 feet beam; steel boiler, and two engines.

DR. LANE.—The physician in charge of the city hospital, is working very hard in his efforts to get the new public hospital for the city and county open at an early day. It is hoped that it will be ready to receive patients by the first of November.

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THE PAINTER.—The painter has completed the finishing touch to their operations at the City Hall.

THE WIFE OF COL. WM. JOHNSON OF CHARLOTTE.—Mr. J. D. Bordenave recently killed a rattlesnake while hunting in Bee Swamp, Calcutta township, 18 feet 5 inches long, and the possessor of 40 rattles. In a post mortem examination of his snakehead were found five large rattles, and two squirrels in his stomach.

NEW GUANO WHARFES.—The Champion Compress Company is building, on the west side of the river, nearly opposite the foot of Chestnut street, two large warehouses for the storage of guano. Each building is to be 45x35 feet and with a pitch of 16 feet, and will be fitted with a platform and railing, so that the guano can be dumped from the upper part of the buildings.

DEATH OF CAPT. JOHN.—Captain Thomas Jones died on the 15th inst., in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged about 60 years. Captain Jones was well known at this port, as commander of the steamer Benefactor, of the New York and Wilmington steamship line. He has been regularly engaged since 1869 on various steamers running to the port of Wilmington, and by his uniform courtesy and attention to his passengers, secured many warm friends, who will sincerely mourn with his family in their sad bereavement.

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THE PUBLICATION OF "A HOME AND ABROAD" is heretofore to be removed to Charlotte, at which point the next number will be issued. Dr. Bernheim's family, we understand, are to remove also, but that gentleman will not abandon his residence here until January next, at which time his connection with St. Paul's Lutheran Church will cease.

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BOARD OF AUDIT AND FINANCE.

At a meeting of the Board of Audit and Finance, held Monday afternoon, it was ordered that owing to causes considered of temporary duration, the pay of the police force for the months of October, November and December be increased to the following rates: Captain, \$60 per month; sergeant, \$1.00 per day; private, \$1.50 per day; day janitor, \$20 per month.

Assessments due and unpaid on subscriptions to the capital stock of the Duplin Canal are called, and if not paid by the 10th of November, \$1.00 necessary legal action will be taken to enforce their collection.

All the necessary alterations and repairs of the steamer Postman have been completed, and she will be engaged in the towing business for the winter season—having been supplied with a new and more powerful propeller.

Senator M. W. Waits wrote the Fayetteville Gazette that he will look out for the appropriation already made to improve the navigation of the Cape Fear River between that place and Wilmington, and see that it does not lapse.

Dr. Lane, the physician in charge of the city hospital, is working very hard in his efforts to get the new public hospital for the city and county open at an early day. It is hoped that it will be ready to receive patients by the first of November.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1881.

There are a few Republican officeholders who are anxious for the support of the Republican press of the state during an election, but as soon as they are successful in getting possession of their positions, just so soon they commence patronizing the Democratic press—they cannot afford to subscribe and pay for their Republican paper, but they will take three or four Democratic papers, and pay for them. They never have any advertising for a Republican paper, but for the very slightest purpose they will send an advertisement to the Democratic paper. But just let one of these young gentlemen get into trouble, and then find the Republican press and whine around to be defended. If one of them makes a long speech the Republican press must publish it, and is expected to compliment it as an able effort, but never a cent passes to the editor or proprietor; the money and patronage is saved to court favors from the Democratic papers. We have been sending the Post to certain Republican officeholders for ten years, and never have received any pay from them. If we stop it we get a long appeal to please continue sending the paper, and the money will be forth coming, but it never has and never will come. They expect the Republican press to support them in receiving their bread and butter, but the Republican press of this state have got enough of such gentlemen; those who cannot afford to support the Republican papers must not expect to be supported by them in future.

DUPLIN CANAL.

We are not a stockholder in the Duplin Canal Company, nor are we the champion of any officer of said company, but we are a friend to the state of North Carolina, to the Third Congressional District and the city of Wilmington, therefore whatever will result to the interest of our noble old state will at all times receive our undivided support. We are anxious to work for the benefit of our citizens without reward, or the hope of reward.

We have always advised our people to encourage public improvements, railroads, canals, turnpikes and factories of every description. Nothing else will build up a place or continue it after it has been started. The more ways prepared to bring produce to this market, the greater the quantity brought here. Railroads are of great value to any city, and they should be encouraged by every possible means. More railroads leading to our city the greater our prosperity. Instead of having only three railroads centering here, we should have a dozen; and we cannot and will not have them unless our business men make up their minds to build them.

But water is means of transportation that beats, railroads and benefits the country it passes through more than a railroad will. Canals have made New York and several other northern states rich and prosperous. They have proved beyond doubt that the money invested will pay larger dividends and in every respect of more satisfaction to the stockholders than investments made in any other way.

Now our people have an opportunity to aid in an enterprise of this kind. There are a few gentlemen, headed by Major W. L. Young, who are making herculean efforts to construct what is known as the Duplin canal. It will pass through Pender and Duplin counties, with branches entering Wayne and Lenoir. The half of the land it will pass through, which the owners donate to the Company, will more than pay the entire cost of constructing the canal, and the Company will have property worth, and will pay dividends on a million dollars, which will have cost them nothing. It will build up the country it passes through—make the people prosperous and happy.

The business men of this city should not allow this undertaking of Major Young and others to fail, and we cannot believe they will do so, when they realize the importance of the enterprise, not only to Wilmington, but to the citizens along the route. Those who have it in charge may there be no danger of its failing, but if the business men would come forward the work would be done in a third or quarter of the time; and time is everything in the present condition of Wilmington. We have stood still and slept like old "Van Winkle" long enough, and, unless we go to work very soon we had better sell out to Norfolk and Charleston.

The land that the canal will pass through will produce corn enough to furnish North and South Carolina. It is the very best in this or any other state, and it is a shame, a disgrace, to the people of the state that it has stood so long uncultivated, besides the benefits which our city would derive from the land.

Major Young and his co-laborers are entitled to the everlasting gratitude of the people of the state for their energy and perseverance, and they have our very best wishes for their entire success.

The small newsboy makes the most noise.

THE CODE.

Many persons cry down dueling as a thing that belongs to the dark ages. They claim that in a civilized and christian country dueling should not be allowed. That it is the duty of the church and society to frown it down, but say nothing about the person who gives the insult that provokes the challenge, or what should be done with a cowardly man who walks up to a gentleman and insults him, and no law to punish the offender; and should the offended gentleman attempt to chastise the man who offers the insult, there are plenty to prevent him from doing so. Now, what course is left but to send a challenge, and should the coward refuse to fight, brand him as he should be. We believe in the code, it is certainly the best preventative to wanton insult, and we hope to see the day when there will be no law of our land against it. It brings the disputants on an equality; it matters not about size or health. We take the ground that a brave man will resent another without cause, but if a coward insults a brave man, he would be properly dealt with were it not for the law making a criminal of one for defending his own honor. Away with such civilization, which gives cowards the chance to assassinate the character of gentlemen. If a citizen should be called upon and expected to defend the honor of his country by arms, why not defend his own honor and integrity in the same way?

MAHONE.

A man who established a reputation during the war of the rebellion for bravery, as General William Mahone did, is not bound to resent an insult offered by a man of questionable character and sound mind, to prove whether he will fight or not. General Mahone has established a character for integrity and bravery, without noticing the barking of small curs. There are others who can and will do his fighting for him, with such as General Early. Gen. Mahone is too much needed by his state and country to take any risk, and he is not bound according to the code to fight any but his equals.

If Senator Johnston, of Virginia, should insult General Mahone, we have no doubt a fight would take place very soon. And those who fought with Gen. Mahone during the war, in Virginia, will not doubt his fighting qualities now.

While we are a great believer in the code, we claim that General Mahone should not fight or take any notice of General Early.

It is said that the Yorktown business, so far, has been a series of fizzles. This is undoubtedly owing to the recent death of the President, and it is understood that the new administration which has been planned for two years was not entirely abandoned and the money appropriated to complete the Washington monument.—*Inter Ocean*.

There is no doubt but what the long expected Centennial proved a failure, and it would have been better for the country had it been entirely abandoned.

President Arthur does not talk as much as his critics desire. But when he gets ready to act he gives evidence of firmness, sound judgment, and a desire to administer his great trust to the highest public interest. His whole life, public and private, is a guarantee that his administration of public affairs will be characterized by wisdom and integrity, and his large knowledge of men will enable him to call into his service men who will execute every trust with honesty and fidelity. No public man has been so misjudged and so much misrepresented, and with so little reason, by those to whom he could reasonably look for sympathy, as President Arthur. His silence and many bearing under the vituperation, as well as his statesmanlike qualities, have already won the hearts of thinking people, and before a year the Nation will have reason to be thankful that in the hour of its greatest necessity the mantle of power fell upon the broad, honest shoulders of just such a man as Chester A. Arthur.

It is said now that the Judges before whom Guitewa is to be tried are desirous that the defense be ably and thoroughly conducted, and that every technicality of the law be tested for the benefit of the legal profession. There is no reason why Guitewa should not have a fair trial, and be convicted upon lawful evidence, but it will be a dangerous operation to inquire into on a technicality.

LAWYERS' ROAST.
The man who attempts to corner any of the products of industry, and in doing so loses everything he has, is certainly to no more sympathy from the public than the thief who fails to get away with the money he has stolen.

The Richmond and Danville railroad syndicate has written a letter to the Railroad Commissioners desiring to resign the Western North Carolina rail road to Mr. Best. Their reason is that after purchasing the road they made arrangements for other business which brought them into the saddle, and that the Western road cannot be surrendered without the consent of those others, who then refuse their consent. They also say they intend to conclude the road to Danville. What will be done now by the Commissioners is not known.

A man in a New York restaurant recently upset 7,000 oysters in twelve hours.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND MONOPOLIES.

Our valued contemporary, the Knoxville Whig and Chronicle, expresses our views so entirely concerning the Democratic party that we publish it with pleasure:

The cheek of Democracy is something wonderful. It is remarkable for its ample expanse and for its impetuosity to a blush. The facility with which it adapts itself to times and circumstances is something wonderful. In the practice of ledgermain, it has never had an equal. In the twinkling of an eye it changes its principles, and then without relaxing a feature of its brassy cheek, swears it has not changed at all. It has been on all sides of all the public questions that have agitated the country for a quarter of a century. It was for slavery and against slavery, for the Union and against the Union, for negro suffrage and against negro suffrage, for protective tariff and against a protective tariff, for internal improvement and against them, for assumption of specific payments and for resumption of the coinage. "No road" law at Concord and Manchester, and removed to the latter place May 1, 1852. Before going there he had been six months editor of the Manchester Daily America, and after taking up his residence in that city he remained the editorship of that paper, which position he filled until February, 1857. He was editor and proprietor of the Boston Atlas and Bee from May 1, 1859, to May 1, 1861. As chairman of the committee in New Hampshire he wrote and reported the Whig resolutions in the Presidential State Convention of 1852. He was a member of the Boston Advertiser and Bee from May 1, 1859, to May 1, 1861. As chairman of the committee in the spirit of the resolutions of the National Convention—the most freely elected representative body ever assembled in Ireland—was advancing steadily in its work of testing the land act. At the same time they took measures to secure (in the event of the land act proving to be a mere paltry mitigation of the horrors of landlordism) that the tenant farmers should be delivered blindfolded into the hands of hostile law courts, but should be able to fall back upon the magnificent organization which was crushing landlordism out of existence when Mr. Gladstone stepped in to its rescue. *

YORKTOWN.

Centennial Celebration Ceremonies—Reception of Foreign Guests—Address by President Arthur, &c.

YORKTOWN, Oct. 19.—At eleven o'clock this morning the French and German delegations, escorted by Secretary Blaine, were received by President Arthur, in Lafayette Hall, and formally welcomed amid much enthusiasm. After an exchange of greetings the procession formed, headed by President Arthur with Secretary Boutwell, followed by Secretary Blaine with the foreign guests, Gen. Sherman and staff, Gen. Hancock and staff, and other distinguished visitors, and marched to the grand stand. Here Bishop Harris opened the proceedings with prayer. After prayer and the singing of the Poindexter Centennial hymn, Secretary Blaine introduced President Arthur, who addressed the assembled multitude in congratulation. He was followed by Max Autrey, the French Minister, in behalf of the French delegation.

The following is President Arthur's speech:

"Upon this soil, one hundred years ago, our forefathers brought to a successful issue their heroic struggle for independence. Then and there was established, and, as we trust, made secure upon this continent for ages yet to come, that principle of government which is the very fibre of our political system—the sovereignty of the people. The resentments which attended, and for a time survived the clash of arms, have long ceased to animate our hearts. It is with no feeling of exultation over a defeat that to day we summon up the remembrance of those events which have made holy the ground whereon we tread. Surely, no such unworthy sentiment could find harbor in our hearts, so profoundly sympathetic with expressions of sorrow and sympathy which our national bereavement has evolved from the people of England and their august sovereign. But it is altogether fitting that we should gather here to refresh our souls with contemplations on the unfaltering patriotism, sturdy zeal and sublime faith which achieved the results we now commemorate; for so to learn aright the lesson of the hour, shall we be incited to patriotism for generations which shall follow the precious legacy which our fathers left us—the love of liberty protected by law. Of that patriotic ardor which will celebrate our fathers more prominent and now more touching than the participation of our gallant allies, from across the sea, is as their presence which gave a fresh and vigorous impulse to the hopes of our countrymen, when weighed down by a long series of disasters.

It was their noble and generous aid,

extended in the darkest period of the struggle, which sped the coming of our triumph and the peaceful century ago. To their descendants and representatives who are here present, as honored guests of the nation, it is my glad duty to offer a cordial welcome. You have the right to share with us the associations which cluster about this day when your fathers fought side by side with our fathers in the cause which was here crowned with success; and none of the numerous landmarks by date anniversary are more gratifying to us all than the restoration of our national friendship, based on mutual confidence, having been re-established in the Valley of the Potomac.

Our friends in the South,

New Orleans, Baltimore and New

Hampshire with ourselves and with

the nations of the earth, we may be at peace."

The President was not interrupted during the delivery of his address, but there was considerable noise at the close.

Richard J. Brown of Montauk, N. J., has withdrawn from off the premises due to lack of audience, while preparing today a salute to Gov. Ludlow.

Several speeches received here today indicate that reports have gone abroad that there are no audience with bodies of spectators here. (Ninth)

From *Cable Dispatches* the Herald.

DUNDEE, Oct. 18, 1881.

The shadows of coming events mark today as one of the most important in the Irish crisis, giving rise to more apprehension than has been felt on any previous day. Its most important act is the publication of a manifesto bidding the tenants of Ireland generally to no longer pay any rents whatever. As this is the most momentous step taken by the League and is drawing the most terrible weapon at their command, I send the document nearly in full. It runs thus:

"FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—The hour has come to test whether the great organization built up during years of patient labor and sacrifice and consecrated by the allegiance of the whole Irish race the world over is to disappear at the summons of brutal tyranny. The crisis with which we are faced to face is not of our making. It has been deliberately forced upon the country, while the Land act is yet untested, in order to strike down the only power which might have exalted any solid benefits for the tenant farmers of Ireland from that act and to leave them once more helplessly at the mercy of the law invented to save landlordism and administered by the landlords' minions. The Captain that he did not think he or Bacon either were the right men, and left them in disgust. Now these charges, and there are hundreds of others that could be asked and we believe substantiated before an investigating committee, but what is the use, he does not deny the charges and of course they must be true. Why don't Mr. Bacon ask the War Departments to have the matter investigated and clear himself. Haa, he not got pride enough left to want this thing searched into and find out who is to blame? If he has not then it is time the government officials had removed him and filled the place with some one else.

Well, Mr. Editor, I suppose you have always been a dabbler in politics and have never turned your attention to civil engineering, if you have not you might learn a lesson or two by visiting Corn Cake Inlet and seeing the great Mogul and his engineer Mickel with a plank fence across an inlet one hundred yards wide, with twenty men carrying sand bags, and thirty more holding on to guide ropes, and the tide setting out ten knots, while Bacon and Mickel were running, jumping and hallooing, hold on! hold on! But the briny deep proved too much for them, and away goes two months labor and thirty thousand feet of lumber; that is what they call civil engineering. Then turn your gaze south and you will see the old Woodbury with her gallant Captain at the wheel coming around the little black buoy at the rate of fifteen knots in pursuit of the Charles Thomas, which is rounding the point of Fort Caswell under a full press of canvas.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you could see all this you might learn something about engineering and filling up inlets.

And if you wish to learn anything about mercantile business you might visit the great basar and view the large and well selected stock he spoke of, and perhaps you might get an introduction to the poet, who is usually at the desk writing.

Well, Mr. Editor, they say Mickel found a letter at his door, said to have been from some of the Spooks boys, but I don't believe it. I think it was from some of those fellows that deserted and went to the blockade, such fellows are always on the alert for business.

I suppose they thought they could bulldoze Mickel and get his place. But we can't all be Captains "and don't you forget it. Yours until death,

FATHER SNOOKS.

The elections.

Some newspaper editors think opposition to the Democratic party sectionism. Then that party must be a sectional one. They also think that opposition to election abuses is sectional. Then those abuses must prevail only in a section, and that in the south. They tell us that to complain of crimes like the Chisholm massacre is to revive the animosities of the war. Then the war must be thought by them to have been waged for the privilege of killing people in private battles. There must be an ingredient of secession in all argument, or it will after a while cease to satisfy even the men who use it.—*News of the Republics*.

"Don't know half their Value.

"They care not of Ague, Bilious and Kidney Complaint, as represented.

"I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitter. They did them so much good I continued them until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitter, and do not recommend them high enough."—R. E. Lester, N. Y.—High Street.

The manifesto is signed by Messrs. Parmenter, Kettle, Davis, Bremas, Dillon, Section and Eggn.

A newspaper agent being told by an old lady that it was no use to subscribe for the paper, as Mother, Shipton said the world was ending to an end this year, the Republican sweep the state, meeting Governor Fisher and a Republican Legislature. In fact the old lady said everything.

The recent state elections show the current of public opinion. The press still have confidence in Republicans.

Editorial writing is being as "off year."

The Republicans sweep the state, meeting Governor Fisher and a Republican Legislature.

On June 1, 1881, the following Passenger and Express Train will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)

No. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington.....10:45 P.M.

Leave Florence.....8:45 A.M.

Arrive at C. & A. Junction.....8:45 A.M.

Leave Columbia.....10:45 P.M.

Leave C. & A. Junction.....10:45 P.M.

Leave Florence.....8:45 A.M.

Arrive at Wilmington.....8:45 A.M.

Night Mail and Passenger (min. Daily)

No. 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No. 49 East.

Leave Wilmington.....11:45 P.M.

Leave Florence.....8:45 A.M.

Arrive at C. & A. Junction.....8:45 A.M.

Leave Columbia.....10:45 P.M.

Leave C. & A. Junction.....10:45 P.M.

Leave Florence.....8:45 A.M.

Arrive at Wilmington.....8:45 A.M.

Passenger and Express Train for Charleston and W. D. M. and

John F. DIVINE, General Agent.

May 15-16

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 4, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON and after JUNE 5, 1881, the following

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 23, 1861

The discussion of "The Christian Religion," by Col. Ingersoll and Judge Black, which was commenced in the August number of the *North American Review*, is continued in the November issue of that publication. Col. Ingersoll now replies to the strictures of his opponent, and presents much more fully than he has ever done before the logical grounds for his opposition to Christianity. The article will be received with interest by those who have read the first part of the debate, as well as by all those who believe that the cause of truth is best advanced by free discussion. An early number of the Review will contain an exhaustive reply. In a Symposium on Presidential Inability, four of our most eminent jurists—Judge Thomas M. Cooley, the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, and Gen. B. F. Butler, discuss the several weighty problems arising out of Article 2 of the Constitution—"England's Hereditary Republic," is the title of a significant paper contributed by the Marquis of Blanford, and Senator George F. Hoar writes a statesmanlike article on "The Appointing Power" of the President of the United States.

"A PRINCE OF BREFFNY" is a historical story, the action of which commences in the middle of the last century, with the departure of a young man, representing the princely house of Breffny O'Reilly, in West Meath, with the purpose of finding or making his way as a soldier of fortune. Through the kindness of Gilbert Talbot, generally known as the Priest-Earl of Shrewsbury, who was near friend of his mother, Alexander O'Reilly obtains a commission in the army at Naples, then under the sceptre of the Prince, afterwards Charles III., King of Spain, and, by loyalty and valor, renders important services to his grateful sovereign, who rapidly advances him to fortune and rank, so that he figures in the annals of Spain to the present day, as General Count O'Reilly, and was successively Governor of Madrid and Cadiz, and Captain-General of Andalusia. A charming love story runs through the narrative, which may be characterized as the romance of reality and the reality of romance. The actual events of Count O'Reilly's life are more remarkable than fiction would venture to relate. It is an open secret that this story is from the pen of Thomas P. May, of Louisiana, whose previous performance, "The Earl of Mayfield," had a brilliant success, being already in its eighth edition. A Prince of Breffny is published in a large duodecimo volume, bound in fine morocco cloth, price \$1.50 and will be found for sale by all book-sellers and news agents, and on all railroad trains, or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place, at once on remitting the price in a letter to the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

It is Useless to Shoe Horses.

In a recent number of *Frazer's Magazine* there is an article by Sir George W. Cox, in which he estimates that the English custom of horse-shoeing costs the nation annually as much as forty-five million dollars, which might be saved if the horses were allowed to go unshod. He quotes authorities from Xenophon, who marched his horses unshod from Cunaxa over the Armenian Highlands to the walls of Trebisond, down to the "free lances" of the present day, and contends that it is safer, cheaper and better to let the horses go unshod over the hardest roads and especially in the slippery streets of London. His estimate is that two million dollars could be saved in farriers' bills alone; and he calculates further that the working life of a horse would be trebled by the change, so that a horse which is now worn out at twelve years would live to twenty-six. The figure seems somewhat startling and have hardly been sufficiently proved to be trustworthy. Meanwhile, it is said that a medical man in Waterbury, Conn., has not put shoes on his horses for two years, driving them winter, spring, summer, and autumn with bare feet without any trouble. The doctor's theory is that nature has provided for the horse; that a horse can travel over all kinds of road; that the hoof will be moist; and that the frog coming to the ground keeps the hoof properly spread and free from founder and other disease. *Journal of Chemistry.*

The politest man in Boston has been discovered. He was riding along a street the other night, when another man, also in violent haste, rushed out of an alley-way, and the two collided with great force. The second man looked mad, while the politest man, taking off his hat, said: "My dear sir, I don't know what of us is to blame for this violent encounter, but I am too great a hurry to investigate. If I ran into you, I beg your pardon; if you ran into me, don't mention it—and he rode away at redoubled speed.

Orson Pratt, one of the Mormon apostles, died at Salt Lake City a few days ago, aged 77 years. The Salt Lake Herald quotes Ogden, Utah, as the agent of William Pratt, one of the New England Pilgrims. One chapter of the Book of Mormon begins: "My son Orson, hearken and hear and behold what I, the Lord God, shall say unto you; even Jesus Christ, your Redeemer."

Indiana is the only state that has sent a delegation to President Lincoln asking for a Cabinet appointment.

DEMOCRATS AND BONDS.

The Democrats have had so much to say about the Republicans' stealing bonds that were issued by the Republican Convention and Legislature of 1868 and 1869, that we publish below the names of the DEMOCRATS and Republicans who received and used said bonds. This will be kept standing for the future in this paper.

The following, who received bonds, were DEMOCRATS:

R. H. Cowan,	\$ 2,000,000
W. J. Hawkins,	8,200,000
Geo. W. Swanson,	6,666,000
Wm. Johnson,	2,000,000
E. Balo,	1,410,000
P. Mallett,	600,000
J. B. Stubbs,	450,000

Total, \$16,256,000.

Those below were Republicans:

Dr. Wm. Sloan,	\$2,000,000
A. J. Jones,	1,500,000

Total, \$3,500,000.

For every Dollar received by a Republican, a DEMOCRAT got FIVE.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

October 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 46 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at \$2.00 for Strained and \$2.07 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls Good Strained at the decline. Fine rosins are quiet and in light request on a basis of \$2.75 for K Low Pale, \$3.25 for M Pale, \$3.50 for N Extra Pale, and \$4.00 for W and WW Window Glass and Water White.

TAR.—Market firm at \$3.10 per bbl for 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$2.00 for Hard, \$3.25 for Yellow Dip and \$2.60 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Sales reported of 150 bales on a basis of 11 cents per lb for Middling, being an advance of 4¢ on last reports, closing quiet. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	9 cts ⁸ / ₁₂ lb
Good Ordinary,	9 ¹ / ₂ " "
S. Good Ordinary,	- " "
Low Middling,	10 7-16 " "
Middling,	10 ¹ / ₂ " "
Good Middling,	11 1-4 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	736 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	166 casks
Rosin,	557 bbls
Tar,	85 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	314 bbls

October 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 50 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 50 casks at that price; closing quiet and steady.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$2.00 for Strained and \$2.07 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Fine rosins are dull and neglected, the last sales being on a basis of \$2.75 for K Low Pale, \$3.25 for M Pale, \$3.50 for N Extra Pale, and \$4.00 for W and WW Window Glass and Water White.

TAR.—Market firm at \$3.10 per bbl for 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$2.00 for Hard, \$3.25 for Yellow Dip and \$2.60 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Sales reported of 150 bales on a basis of 11 cents per lb for Middling, being an advance of 4¢ on last reports, closing quiet. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	9 cts ⁸ / ₁₂ lb
Good Ordinary,	9 ¹ / ₂ " "
S. Good Ordinary,	- " "
Low Middling,	10 7-16 " "
Middling,	10 ¹ / ₂ " "
Good Middling,	11 1-4 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	677 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	249 casks
Rosin,	826 bbls
Tar,	78 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	173 bbls

October 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 50 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$2.05 for Strained and \$2.10 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Fine rosins are dull and neglected, the last sales being on a basis of \$2.75 for K Low Pale, \$3.25 for M Pale, \$3.50 for N Extra Pale, and \$4.00 for W and WW Window Glass and Water White.

TAR.—Market firm at \$3.10 per bbl for 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at \$1.80 bid for Hard, \$3.10 for Yellow Dip and \$2.48 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Sales reported of 100 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for Middling, the market closing quiet. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	9 cts ⁸ / ₁₂ lb
Good Ordinary,	9 ¹ / ₂ " "
S. Good Ordinary,	- " "
Low Middling,	10 7-16 " "
Middling,	10 ¹ / ₂ " "
Good Middling,	11 1-4 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	786 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	166 casks
Rosin,	557 bbls
Tar,	85 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	314 bbls

October 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 50 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$2.05 for Strained and \$2.10 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Fine rosins are dull and neglected, the last sales being on a basis of \$2.75 for K Low Pale, \$3.25 for M Pale, \$3.50 for N Extra Pale, and \$4.00 for W and WW Window Glass and Water White.

TAR.—Market firm at \$3.10 per bbl for 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at \$1.80 bid for Hard, \$3.10 for Yellow Dip and \$2.48 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Sales reported of 250 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for Middling, the market closing quiet. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	8 cts ⁸ / ₁₂ lb
Good Ordinary,	9 cts ⁸ / ₁₂ lb
Strict Good Ordinary,	9 ¹ / ₂ " "
Low Middling,	10 7-16 " "
Middling,	10 ¹ / ₂ " "
Good Middling,	11 1-4 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	1200 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	144 casks
Rosin,	414 bbls
Tar,	9 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	120 bbls

October 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 50 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$2.05 for Strained and \$2.10 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Fine rosins are dull and neglected, the last sales being on a basis of \$2.75 for K Low Pale, \$3.25 for M Pale, \$3.50 for N Extra Pale, and \$4.00 for W and WW Window Glass and Water White.

TAR.—Market firm at \$3.10 per bbl for 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$1.80 bid for Hard, \$3.10 for Yellow Dip and \$2.48 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Sales reported of 250 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for Middling, the market closing quiet. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	8 cts ⁸ / ₁₂ lb
Good Ordinary,	9 cts ⁸ / ₁₂ lb
Strict Good Ordinary,	9 ¹ / ₂ " "
Low Middling,	10 7-16 " "
Middling,	10 ¹ / ₂ " "
Good Middling,	11 1-4 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	77 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	86 casks
Rosin,	30 bbls
Tar,	20 " "
Crude Turpentine,	93 "

October 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 50 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 250 casks at that price, being an advance of 1¢ on last reports.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$2.05 for Hard, \$3.25 for Yellow Dip and \$2.60 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

TAR.—Market firm at \$3.10 per bbl for 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$1.80 bid for Hard, \$3.10 for Yellow Dip and \$2.48 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Sales reported of 250 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for Middling, the market closing quiet. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	8 cts ⁸ / ₁₂ lb
Good Ordinary,	9 cts ⁸ / ₁₂ lb
Strict Good Ordinary,	9 ¹ / ₂ " "
Low Middling,	10 7-16 " "
Middling,	10 ¹ / ₂ " "
Good Middling,	11 1-4 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	1587 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	260 casks
Rosin,	1121 bbls
Tar,	84 " "
Crude Turpentine,	328 "

October 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 50 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 250 casks at that price, being an advance of 1¢ on last reports.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$2.05 for Hard, \$3.25 for Yellow Dip and \$2.60 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

TAR.—Market firm at \$3.10 per bbl for 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$1.80 bid for Hard, \$3.10 for Yellow Dip and \$2.48 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Sales reported of 250 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for Middling, the market closing quiet. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary
